

**From Washington.**

Washington, Sept. 3, 1841.

IN SENATE, Mr. Calhoun presented a series of resolutions passed at a meeting in Clarke county, Va., commending the policy of the party in power and in favor of sustaining the Veto. Mr. Preston moved that it be laid on the table, but withdrew his motion until Messrs. Calhoun and Benton had made remarks in favor of printing them, when he briefly rejoined and then renewed the motion which prevailed, Yeas 26, Nays 17.

The joint resolution from the House relating to the printing of Departments was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Library.

The bill from the House to repeal Sect. 6, of the Act passed July, 1838; for the support of the Military Academy and to prohibit any investment of the U. S. funds in the State Stocks, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

On Motion of Mr. Buchanan, the bill from the House allowing the franking privilege to be extended to Mrs. Harrison, was read in Committee of the whole and passed.

The joint resolution from the House, making it the duty of the Attorney General, to examine into the titles of lands for public buildings, &c., was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finances.

The FISCAL CORPORATION BILL then came up; being briefly debated by Messrs. Simmons and Berrien, Mr. Walker offered an amendment inserting a new section, claiming for Congress the power to 'modify or repeal,' which was rejected, Yeas 20, Nays 28. The question was then upon its third reading, which was ordered by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Simmons, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Denton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, Pierce, Rives, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

The bill was then read a third time and finally passed.

The Fortification Bill was then taken up and Mr. PRESTON moved that the Senate concur with the amendment of the House, which was to strike out \$75,000 for the Western Armory, and insert \$5,000. After debate by Mr. BENTON against, and Mr. PRESTON in favor of the amendment, it was adopted, Yeas 27, Nays 19.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business and then adjourned.

The HOUSE, on motion of Mr. BRIGGS, took up the joint resolution giving the franking privilege to Mrs. Harrison during life. Mr. ANDREWS offered an amendment which was adopted, striking out the words 'weighing two ounces and under.' At the instance of Mr. CUSHING, the Resolution was changed to an Act, read in that form a third time and finally passed.

On leave Mr. FILLMORE offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to report to the House as soon after the commencement of the next session as practicable, a statement of the privileges and restrictions of the commercial intercourse of the United States with all foreign nations, with columns showing the average amount and value of the articles exported to each country for the years 1838, 1839, and 1840, and of the duties on the same; together with a summary of the average aggregate value of exports to each country for those years, of articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, with the average amount of duties thereon accruing to each county. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution offered by Mr. J. G. FLOYD, requesting the President to inform the House whether any officer of the Army or the Attorney General has since March 4th, been directed to visit New York for any purpose connected with the trial of McLeod, &c., then came up. After some debate by Messrs. Floyd, Everett and Boardman the House adjourned.

N. Y. Tribune.

**Keep it before the People,**

That in a report made to Congress by LEVI WOODBURY, Van Buren's Secretary of the Treasury, on the 18th January, 1841, he recommended the taxing of Coffee and Tea as luxuries, in the following terms:—

"Suppose, then, that there should be selected from the free articles those which may be REGARDED MOST AS LUXURIES, though not in every respect belonging exclusively to that class—SUCH AS TEA, COFFEE AND SILK; should we then add to them others, conflicting with similar American productions, such as worsteds, linens, &c., and the aggregate, deducting the amount re-exported would be \$29,026,448. A duty of 20 per cent. on those, after paying the expenses of collection, would yield about the same amount of five millions. This seems to contain the general data for the most eligible and unexceptionable revision."

**Keep it before the People, too,**

That JOHN BANKS, the Democratic Candidate for Governor, opposed the imposition of a duty on Tea and Coffee, in a speech made by him in Congress in January, 1832, of which the following is an extract:—

"That the imposition of duty upon articles imported does in some instances, increase the price, is doubtless true. I think it will be found to be so as to tea and coffee. On those articles it will be, in strictness, a tax on the consumer. These articles are not the growth of this country; our labor is not in any degree connected with them. Our supply is altogether from abroad. We have no competition, as to them, at home. The duty laid upon them is a burden

upon the people; and, sir, I am opposed to this bill for that reason. These articles are used in every family in my district, by the rich and poor alike. Go into the country, and you will find tea and coffee once, if not twice a day, on the tables of the poor, as well as on those of the rich. Why, then, I ask, impose this duty on these articles? It is a tax on the poor, without conferring a benefit on any portion of our people. No duty should be laid on these articles. Let the poor have them as well as the rich. The duty will tend to keep the best quality from our market. I want the best quality imported and placed within the means of the poor who labor, as well as the rich, who do not."

**A Perilous Situation.**

A correspondent of the National Gazette, gives the following account of an escape from one of the small Islands near the Falls of Niagara. It will be seen that the brave Peter Robinson, well known in the vicinity of the Falls for his deeds of daring, rescued the unhappy man. The Gazette says, a friend sojourning at Niagara Falls, gives the following account of the escape of a man from one of the small Islands just above the great Falls. The story has been briefly told in the newspapers, accompanied with the suggestion that the man had purposely got upon the Island. But our correspondent, as may be seen, details the circumstances, showing that there was no joke in the poor fellow's predicament.—S. E. Post.

DEAR —  
"You will remember that two years since I gave you an account of a most heroic feat performed by Peter Robinson, by which he saved the life of an unfortunate man, who falling into the rapids from the bridge, and was luckily thrown on an island very near the cataract, and was rescued from his perilous situation, by the unaided efforts of this daring man. Peter has again been giving proof of his dauntless courage, and of his eminent humanity, as the annexed narrative will prove.

On Friday evening last, about 10 o'clock, a man crossing the river in a boat from Chippewa, owing to the darkness of the night got into the rapids before he was aware how far down the current had forced him. On perceiving his perilous situation, he immediately turned the head of his boat against the current, and in his violent exertions to reach Goat Island, was so unfortunate as to break one of his oars—you can imagine the horror of his situation, with but one oar to attempt to stem that mighty current, a contest soon found useless, for he was rapidly hurried towards the awful precipice. His efforts to run his boat on either of the small islands which lie between Goat Island and the Canada shore were without avail, and he, to use his own words, "said his prayers before going it." In passing the small island nearest the Fall, he, as a desperate resource, leaped from his boat, and was fortunate enough to secure a footing, and with some difficulty a safe landing on the shore. The boat found refuge at the bottom of the cataract.

On this island his situation was scarcely more to be envied, for he found himself on a spot which had never before been trodden by mortal foot, surrounded by roaring waters and within not many yards of the mighty falls. As soon as he was perceived, Robinson was, of course, called for, and readily responded; but his boat was dry and leaky, and had to be caulked and repaired. This was the work of time, and there the poor fellow remained all the next day, and the following night, entirely without sustenance.

On the succeeding day Robinson landed on an island near that on which the victim was—a most hazardous performance—and found that it would be impossible to attempt to save him by rowing a boat to him, without the almost certain prospect of destruction. He then thought of adopting other means, and returning to shore obtained rope and a piece of lead, with which he went back to his former position. By means of a cord attached to the lead, which he threw to the man, the latter was enabled to draw to the Island a rope; this he firmly fixed to a tree; Robinson procured another rope, and fastened both to the boat, she was drawn to the sufferer, and then with her overjoyed freight, was pulled by the hero to his Island. Thus by the skill and courage of this man access was had to an Island which had hitherto been unapproachable, and a fellow being was rescued from an awful death. The achievement was followed by the cheers of the spectators.

I have attempted to give you a slight description of this wonderful feat. It must necessarily be weak; works cannot describe the risks that were run, nor the skill with which they were surmounted. Yours, &c.

**Bottomless Hole.**

On the great Western Railroad between Boston and Albany, a few miles from Pittsfield, there is a bottomless pond, a sort of "Captain Synn's Hole," over which the railroad is compelled to pass. Not less than ninety-five feet of filling has been thrown in, and yet, like the leech, it cries "give, give." Not long since, the Contractors were delighted at having, as they supposed, found bottom. The grading was finished, the track laid, and the cars were about to run over it. But behold, the next day, grading, rails and all, had suddenly disappeared! Science and money can elevate valleys and depress hills, but it is no easy matter with both to fill up a bottomless mud-hole.

WOODEN PAVEMENT.—Smith was descending to Jones on the manifold excellencies of the wooden pavement: "Capital thing, Jones; excellent thing; what a pity that all cities don't adopt it!" "True," replied Jones; "why if, only some of the city authorities would lay their heads together, the whole town might be covered with it."

JOSEPH GALES, Senior, father of Mr. Gales of the National Intelligencer, died at Raleigh, N. C. on the 24th, aged 80 years. He was born in Eckington, Derbyshire England, and in 1787 commenced the publication of the 'Sheffield Register.' Being persecuted by the Government for his Liberal principles, he fled to this country in 1794, and commenced the 'Independent Gazetteer,' at Philadelphia. In 1799 he removed to North Carolina and established the Raleigh Register, which has ever since been a leading Democratic Whig Journal. He retired from the business a year or two since resigning it to his youngest son. Mr. Gales has often represented his County in the Legislature.

**TRIAL LIST,**

- For Monroe County Courts, Sept. Term 1841.
- 1 Bickly vs. Hofman, Ace. et. al. No 19, April t. 1837.
  - 2 Coryell vs. Urkett, No. 8, Dec. t. 1839.
  - 3 Coryell vs. Wasser, No 9, Dec. t. 1839.
  - 4 Winch vs. Brown, No 10, Dec. t. 1839.
  - 5 Heaney, assignee of Siglin, sr. vs. Shaffer, sr. May t. 1840.
  - 6 Place vs. Dewitt, appeal, No. 11, May term 1840.
  - 7 George M. Hollenback, Chester Butler, et. al. vs. Isaac and Stephen Gould.
  - 8 Van Buskirk vs. Shoemaker, appeal, Sept. t. 1840.
  - 9 Driesbach vs. Berger, No 11, September t. 1841.
  - 10 Colt vs. John and Peter Berger, No 32, Sept. t. 1840.
  - 11 Shaffer vs. Kintz, No 35, Sept. t. 1840.
  - 12 G. Keller for the use of A Keller, vs. Scribner, No 38, Sept. t. 1840.
  - 13 Maria Nixon vs. Edward Myers, et. al, No 2, Dec. t. 1840.
  - 14 Maria Nixon vs. Henry Snyder, No 3, Dec. t. 1840.
  - 15 Robinson vs. Urkett, No. 27, September t. 1840.
  - 16 S. Schoonover vs. J. Schoonover, No. 8, Dec. t. 1840.
  - 17 Albert vs. Quigley, No 13, December term 1840.
  - 18 Buckman, Malone, Trump, et. al, vs. Hoffman, No 16, Dec. t. 1840.
  - 19 Super and Frederick vs. Kintz and Fenner, No 20, Dec. t. 1840.
  - 20 Greenswick vs. Strohl, No. 3, May term 1840.
  - 21 Keller vs. Kortz, No 14, May t. 1840.
  - 22 Christman vs. Robert, James and Joseph Newell, and Jacob Everett, No 7, February term 1841.

**ARGUMENT LIST,**

- FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1841.
- 1 George Wise, attorney for George S. Schupp, vs. Philip Huffsmith, appeal, No 22, Dec. t. 1840.
  - 2 In the matter of the estate of Peter Butz, dec. vs. Michael Butz, adm'r—Exception to the report of Auditor in relation to said estate.
  - 3 Thomas Craig, adm'r of the estate of David Himeback vs. Henry Smith, certiorari, to Philip Kresge, Esq.
  - 4 The Commonwealth on the relation of Frederick Brotzman vs. the township Auditors of Tobyhanna, Christian Stout, Wm. Adams and Abraham Barry.
  - 5 John Gower vs. John Bond.
  - 6 Charles Humphries vs. Joseph Smith and Peter S. Altemos, certiorari, to P. Kresge, Esq. No 24, Sept. t. 1841.
  - 7 Joseph Wentz vs. Joseph Smith and Peter S. Altemos, certiorari, to Philip Kresge, Esq. No. 25, Sept. t. 1841.

**New-York Weekly Tribune.**

**PROSPECTUS.**

The Publishers of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, encouraged by the generous patronage and hearty approval which has been extended to their Daily paper since its establishment, and which has already rendered it the second in point of circulation in the city, propose to publish, on and after the 18th day of September, a WEEKLY edition, on a sheet of mammoth size, excluding all matter of local or transitory interest, and calculated mainly for Country circulation.

The Tribune—whether in its Daily or Weekly edition—will be what its name imports—an unflinching supporter of the People's Rights and Interests, in stern hostility to the errors of superficial legislation, and the influence of unjust or imperfect laws, and the schemes and sophistries of self-seeking demagogues. It will strenuously advocate the Protection of American Industry against the grasping and to us blighting policy of European Governments, and the unequal competition which they force upon us, as also against the present depressing system of State Prison Labor; it will advocate the restoration of a sound and uniform National Currency; and urge a discreet but determined prosecution of Internal Improvement. The Retrenchment, wherever practicable, of Government Expenditures and of Executive Patronage, will be zealously urged. In short, this paper will faithfully maintain and earnestly advocate the Principles and Measures which the People approved in devolving on Whig Statesmen the conduct of their Government.

But a small portion, however, of its columns will be devoted to purely Political discussions. The proceedings of Congress will be carefully recorded; the Foreign and Domestic Intelligence early and lucidly presented; and whatever shall appear calculated to promote Morality, maintain Social Order, extend the blessings of Education, or in any way subserve the great cause of Human Progress to ultimate Virtue, Liberty and Happiness, will find a place in our columns.

The Weekly Tribune will be published every Saturday morning in Quarto form on a very large imperial sheet, (31 by 42 inches,) and afforded to Subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year. Six copies will be forwarded a year for Ten Dollars, Ten copies for Fifteen Dollars, and any larger number in the latter proportion. Payment in advance will be invariably required, and the paper stopped whenever the term of such payment expires. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited by GREELEY & McELRATH, 39 Ann-st. New-York, Aug. 17, 1841.

**To the Electors of MONROE COUNTY.**

Fellow Citizens:—Being encouraged by a number of my friends from different parts of the County, I offer myself as a candidate, at the next October election, for the office of

**County Commissioner.**

Should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your votes, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and justice to the people and to myself.

ROBERT BROWN.

Stroud (sp. September 1, 1841.—te.

**JOB WORK**

Neatly executed at this Office.

**A NATURAL REMEDY,**

Suited to our Constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease will be found in the

**INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,**

OF THE

**North American College of Health.**

THESE extraordinary Pills are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions, than medicine concocted from foreign drugs; however well they may be compounded; and as THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are founded upon the principle that the human body is in

truth

**SUBJECT TO BUT ONE DISEASE,**

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

**NATURAL PRINCIPLES—**

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest, that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to directions, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

When we wish to restore a Swamp or Morass to fertility, we drain it of the superabundant waters; in like manner if we wish to restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

**THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS**

Will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

**GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,**

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease in an easy and NATURAL MANNER; and while they every day

**GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,**

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction, or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms; but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper however to offer the following opinions of the public press, together with a few extracts from letters of Agents, merely to show, that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills, is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

**THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.**

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times.

**THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.**

People are pretty well satisfied by this time, that Calomel, and the other thousand and one mineral preparations of the shops, are better adapted, as a general rule, to kill rather than cure the patient; as a matter of course, vegetable medicines are therefore in great request. There are very many humbugs, however, among the latter, and we would advise all those who have the least regard for their health, to try the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH, sold at 169 Race street, Philadelphia; as they are the preparation of one intimately acquainted with the healing art.

From the Boston Daily Times.

**INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.**

Of all the public advertised medicines of this day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to" than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston. Several instances we know of where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent Physician of the city recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community, a great repugnance to the use of QUACK medicines, as they are all indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D.'s constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines

are now more extensively used than formerly. Extract of a letter from Peter Christ, Uniontown, Carrol County, Md., Nov. 17th, 1838.

Dear Sir:—About two months ago, I had business in Baltimore, and called at your office, and bought a few boxes of the Indian Vegetable Pills; and upon trying them I found them to be far superior to — Pills, or any other medicine I had ever used. I had been subject to a cough for five years past, and during the time have taken a variety of medicines without any relief, until I got the Indian Vegetable Pills, and by taking four doses, the cough began to leave me; and I now enjoy better health than I have done for years past. After I found them to be a valuable medicine, I immediately sent to Baltimore for a large supply. I have received so much benefit in using the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS that I cannot help but recommend them to every invalid I see, and think so well of the medicine that I have sent two dozen boxes to my invalid friends, in the State of Indiana. Signed,

PETER CHRIST.

From G. C. Black, New York.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—you will please to forward as soon as possible, some of your Indian Vegetable Pills; as we are almost out of the article, and they appear to be getting into general use here. We have a great call for the medicine at present, and those that have used them, speak very high of them. One gentleman attributes his being cured of Dropsy to the use of them; and another has been cured of DYSPEPSIA, solely by the use of your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and is willing you should publish his case if you think proper.

G. C. BLACK.

No. 1 Chatham Square, New York.

Extract of a letter from Mr. A. Larrimore, Indiana.

Doctor Wright—Dear Sir—Having some knowledge of your most excellent compound INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, and not knowing how to get a fresh supply, my stock being nearly exhausted, and wishing to always have them in my family, I take this method to open a correspondence with you. The pills alluded to are well thought of here and very much wanted. I wish to make arrangements with you for a constant supply, as I think a very great quantity could be sold in this section of the country.

Extract of a letter from Samuel Griffith, Stewarttown, York County, Pa.

Mr. W. Wright—Dear Sir—I am selling the Indian Vegetable Pills by the dollar's worth, and at that rate the stock of Pills, left by your travelling agent, will soon be out.

I am pleased to find they are such ready sale.

Those who have used them, speak in the highest terms of them. Many have already found great relief from their use, and when the cures are finally effected, I shall do you the justice to inform you of the same.

Extract of a letter from Washington City.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—you will have the kindness to forward me as soon as possible, too or three gross of the Indian Vegetable Pills. The sales have, for the last two months, increased rapidly; those who buy, generally remarking, "that they are the best pills they have ever used;" and my opinion is that they will in a short time supercede all others in this city.

ROBERT FARNHAM.

Washington City, D. C.

Extract of a letter from Lycoming County, Pa.

Mr. Wm. Wright—Dear Sir—On being appointed Agents for the sale of the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS in this place, we only took one gross on trial; but it would have been better if we had taken a half dozen gross; for on a fair trial they have far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. In fact so much so that we have been obliged to send to Mr. Zimmerman, at Lancaster, more than a hundred miles from here, for ten dozen; and these will last but a very short time, the way we are selling them since they have been fairly tested. In the first place, I gave some to our Physicians, to make trial of since which they have purchased a number of boxes, and highly approve of them. A few days ago, there was a lady sent 30 miles to get a box of the Pills, she at the time was very low, and unable to turn herself in bed; but in two days, my informant says she was able to help herself.

We could mention many other cases, but deem it unnecessary at this time; but would merely say; that as the season is fast approaching when there will be a great demand for the INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS; and if we only could get a supply of the medicine, we could establish other agents, which would be of immense advantage not only to the NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH; but to the public generally. Please let us know your views on the subject, and any directions relative to the same, will be promptly attended to by

Very respectfully, your friends,

S. WINCHESTER & SON,

Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pa.

AGENTS for the sale of the above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS:—

CHARLES BOYS, Stroudsburg, Monroe county.

JOHN LANDER, Craigs Meadows, Monroe co.

JOHN LAFORE, Milford, Pike county.

STOLL & DIMMICK, Dingman's Ferry, Pike co

PETERS & LABAR, Bushkill, Pike county.

OFFICE AND GENERAL DEPOT,

FOR THE SALE OF THE

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

169 RACE STREET, Philadelphia.

August 25, 1841.—ly.

**BLANK DEEDS**

For sale at this office.